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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

## Introducing Thomas Ryan.

Honest now, did you ever know such a man as Thomas F. Ryan was in existence prior to a few weeks ago, when the press announced that he was to be one of the saviours of the looted Equitable Insurance company?

How little we really know as to who our uncrowned kings are in America! Yet this man Ryan has been a Croesus among capitalists and the average American scarcely knew there was such a man.

We know all about Pierpont Morgan, Charley Schwab, Carnegie and Rockefeller, but the rest of the commercial vultures have been roosting higher and higher as the swag deeded from the working class has piled up within their reach, and so silently and so persistently has the system been at work that we are astonished when we are informed that the control of the Equitable has now gotten into the hands of a single man named Ryan, and that he is fabulously wealthy.

The facts about Ryan's wealth are just coming out. The following from the New York *World* will give the reader an idea of the magnitude of this new star in the great American plutocratic galaxy:

The public debt of the United States on November 1, 1904, was \$2,304,628,418.64.

Thomas F. Ryan controls stock in various companies amounting to more than one-half of the public debt—in rough figures, \$1,274,712,137.

In addition to this, which represents only the amount of money controlled by Mr. Ryan, he is a stockholder or director in a score of other companies representing hundreds of millions of dollars.

Here are the companies controlled by Mr. Ryan:

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.	
Paid-up capital	\$100,000.00
Total income	79,076,695.95
Ledger assets	358,275,299.46
Total	437,851,945.41
Amount of policies in force	1,495,542,816.20
Number of policies in force	564,594.00

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.	
Total income	\$81,000,984.57
Ledger assets	378,673,062.80
Total	459,675,047.17

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.	
Paid-up capital	\$500,000.00
Total income	4,292,367.43
Ledger Assets	16,391,727.13
Total	20,684,094.53
Amount of policies in force	\$67,485,150.00
Number of policies in force	36,487.00

NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY AND ALLIED COMPANIES APPROXIMATELY.	
American Tobacco Company, capital.	175,000,000.00
Equitable Trust Company, capital.	180,000,000.00
Morton Trust Company, capital.	3,000,000.00
Metropolitan Securities Company.	2,000,000.00
National Bank of Commerce, capital.	30,000,000.00
Consolidated Tobacco Company, capital.	25,000,000.00
Mercantile Trust Company, capital.	40,000,000.00
	2,000,000.00

In addition to the companies mentioned above, Mr. Ryan is director or trustee in the American Securities Company, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Central Railroad, Consolidated Gas Company, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, Continental Tobacco Company, Cuba Company, East River Gas Company of Long Island City, Electric Storage Battery Company, Fulton Street Railroad, Havana Tobacco Company, Hocking Valley Railway Company, Industrial Trust Company of Providence, International Cigar Machinery Company, New York Carbide and Acetylene Company, Newport Trust Company, Pine Products Company, Rapid Transit Ferry Company, Richmond Borough Company, Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway, Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, Union Elevated Railroad of Chicago, Union Exchange Bank, United Lead Company.

This is the testimony of the New-York *World*.

There are many Ryans and more developing every day.

Every dollar of wealth he has gotten into his coffers has been produced by the hard toil of the working class.

But the working class has not been able to keep what it produced because of the capitalist system. For the great wealth it calls into existence the working class gets a mere beggarly living, and certain fractions of that class end their miserable existence in the poor house, in the insane asylum, in the grave of the suicide, in epilepsy and alcoholism.

The wealth that the workers are despoiled of goes to the capitalist class and then becomes the gamble of the shrewder ones among that class.

Thus Ryans are evolved.

Under the capitalist system we have the statistically ascertained fact that the wage-worker is able to retain only one-fourth of the value of his product (see *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* of June 24). This being so, it is easy to see why there should be a vast amount of wealth at the back and call of the capitalist class, why the members of that class should be able to riot in luxury while the industrious members of the community live lives of anxiety and squalor. And that some capitalists are richer than others makes no difference—the plight of labor would be no less wretched if the Ryans were no richer than the rest.

So far as labor is concerned, the fact of all facts is that under the capitalist system labor must be content with its one-fourth. IT IS EITHER THAT, OR CHANGE THE SYSTEM.

CHANGE THE SYSTEM, say the Socialists.

You can easily spare a dime—it means ten visits of the Social-Democratic Herald. Do it now!

The labor unions have defects, goodness knows, but the habit that some Socialists—only a few, we are glad to say—have gotten into of making it appear that the unions are accomplishing nothing and that they do nothing but fight against each other, is a habit that is full of mischief and ought to be given up. In 1891 the Brewery Workmen were working fifteen hours a day. They now work eight hours and their wages have been increased about twenty-five per cent by unionism. The printers, through their unions, have been reducing their hours all over the country and are making new victories every day. The carpenters as late as 1899 were working from sunrise to sunset, and all the other building trades practically the same. But since then unionism has taken a hand. Result: All the building trades now have the eight hour day and have increased wages fully 100 per cent in most instances. The bricklayers and masons, before organization, worked ten hours a day at \$2.50. Now they work eight hours a day and get \$4.40. And so on. Let's have the truth about the unions, if you please.

Wars have almost always served the purpose of taking the minds of the workers off of their own misery and centering them on the "patriotic" interests of the country they call theirs, but do not own. This fact has always been well easier.

See that your friend reads the Herald! Then you can talk to him easier.

Socialism is coming, the economists all admit—so make your peace with it in time!

Under Socialism honest work will be the test. There will be no such thing as work that is not respectable.

Capitalism is denuding the globe of its forests, is already in possession of the minerals under the earth and throughout the Western country it also owns the water. People ought to be glad that air to breathe costs nothing these days!

Under capitalism machines are invented to take work away from the workers. Under Socialism machines would be invented to help them do their work as easily as possible. Under capitalism machinery takes bread out of the workers' mouths. Under Socialism it would put bread in their mouths. Which do you believe in?

A priest in Chicago who had a past he did not want the public to know about was finally forced to go into court the other day to shake off the clutches of a lawyer and a justice of the peace who had been blackmailing him out of thousands of dollars under threats to make public his immorality. As the capitalist system is capable of anything, it is quite ready to turn scandal into dollars, as this case, and many others like it, show.

The promoters of the Industrial labor split wrote to Europe in order to get sympathy from some of the unions there, but the result was not all they had hoped for. One reply was received. It was from the president of the Trades Union Federation of Denmark and contained advice that did not sit very well on the promoters' stomachs, and so it was not given out for publication. We feel justified, however, in taking a few good, common sense sentences from it, such as the following:

"We know full well that the political conditions in America differ considerably from ours, and that the American wage workers are slow in joining their own party, attending to their own political, e. g., working class politics. But even the trade unions you can probably estimate them on these lines."

"As to the programme of the 'Industrial Union' we wish to say, generally speaking, it will be easiest to organize the workers on the basis of demands affecting their immediate interests. For this reason the grouping of the workers into branches of their respective trades will be the easier way. Theoretically, the industrial form of organization may be the right one; in the course of time this form will develop out of the industrial conditions, as, for instance, in Germany and Sweden."

"We believe, however, that it is dangerous to suddenly jump in one leap from theory into practice, no matter how correct the theory may be. This may injure the unity of labor in the struggle against the employing class; and this we think, is much worse than the evil of an old form of organization which can not last anyway, if it is true that it has outlived itself."

THEFORE IT APPEARS TO US THAT THE INTENTIONS OF YOUR INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE INVOLVE A DANGER FOR THE GENERAL AMERICAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT; we can not render a verdict on the present management of the American trade unions. It is true that the "manifesto" asserts, that the management is not fighting the class struggle of labor, or protecting the working class interests, or, if the management is corrupt, as it is claimed, the remedy must come from and through the membership of the organization, and it is the membership that must get the organization on the right track of the class struggle. These changes can, in our opinion, best be brought about by the inside forces of the unions."

Which is certainly the wise view to take, only the Industrials didn't need to go abroad to get such an opinion.

Their sons attend the same expensive academies, their daughters are polished off at the same elite schools, their sons and daughters meet together and they intermarry and interdivide, and the caste of the great rich emerges.

Sound judgment and clear prospective in the motives and movements of human life are seldom found among these people of the caste who drag the golden ball and chain."

### Disfranchising the Workers.

Nomination fees for candidates in Arkansas are as follows: For state officers, \$37.50 each; county officers, from \$3.00 to \$25.00; township and municipal officers, \$1.00 each.

This sort of thing is put upon the workers by the officials of the capitalist parties who have all been elected by the votes of workingmen. What you put into the ballot box you generally get back again!

There is enough clothing, there is enough shelter, there is enough food in the world to provide everyone with an abundant living. But as long as some are allowed to have more of these things than they need, others must certainly go without.

A common man seen coming out of someone's chicken coop with a throttled chicken in his hand is pretty sore to experience the reforming efforts of the majesty of our capitalist law. But Chauncey Depew could be seen coming out of the Equitable insurance company with \$20,000 of salary lost a year and not lose a feather of his reputation as a foremost citizen because of it.

The latest graft exposure comes from New York. The proprietors of the paper called *Town Topics* prepared to issue a book called "Fads and Fancies," each copy of which was to cost \$500. Then they went to the "leading" society people of the city and claimed that all who subscribed would escape having their private scandals aired in *Town Topics*. To those they had any definite stories about they made the price higher, and the widow of Sugar King Hayemeyer was forced to pay several thousand dollars. Chauncey Depew also paid a big price! The blackmailers are said to have cleared \$200,000 before their game was exposed. Who says the capitalist system does not push men to crime!

At the Dartmouth College Alumni association meeting the principal address was given by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California. His topic was *The Abundant Life*. He said the economic conditions of the last ten years have suddenly produced a potentially numerous class of Americans whose whole strength and wit are completely absorbed in devising the means of spending any reasonable proportion of their income.

"One of the saddest features of life pursued by wealth" he said, "consists in their isolation from humanity. People who maintain steam yachts and dine Frenchly at night and fit between Lenox and Newport and Palm Beach and Homburg are naturally and automatically driven into the society of the like conditioned and bound there."

Their sons attend the same expensive academies, their daughters are polished off at the same elite schools, their sons and daughters meet together and they intermarry and interdivide, and the caste of the great rich emerges.

Sound judgment and clear prospective in the motives and movements of human life are seldom found among these people of the caste who drag the golden ball and chain."

We have endured the usual twaddle about tariff and free trade, prosperity, etc., free and open discussion (not for the purpose of clarifying the economic atmosphere, but to create still more intellectual confusion than now exists), in a spirit of "grin-and-bear-it" fortitude; but when the syndicate monstrosity actually attempts to make us believe that "graft" is a result of the American policy of high tariff, we cease to be surprised at the imbecility usually displayed by such writers, and are somewhat puzzled as to whether we should take it as a joke or an insult. If intended as either, it is a flat failure, as such rot can do no more than inspire contempt for the writer.

Such instances go far toward emphasizing the necessity for the establishment of a daily press devoted to the interests of the workers. Milwaukee would be a good place to inaugurate the good work, and a good time to begin is right now. The way to begin is to help the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD* to get possession of a printing plant of its own as speedily as possible.

Now, Comrades, if you haven't done your share as yet, do it now. If you have contributed before, give the fund another lift, if you can, and you will rejoice all the more when the work is finally completed.

### PRINTING PLANT FUND.

Previously acknowledged ..... \$687.08  
Wm. Vetter, Jr. ..... .25  
C. J. ..... 1.00  
Wm. Schinner ..... 3.00  
Henry Stolze ..... 10.00  
F. Wilson ..... 1.00  
H. W. Schmidt ..... 1.00  
A. O. ..... 1.00  
Ed. Ziegler ..... 1.00

A. D. Deumrich ..... .50  
Branch No. 11, Racine, Wis. ..... 10.00  
F. Bauer ..... 2.00  
R. L. Schmidt ..... 2.00  
A. A. ..... 1.00  
21st Ward Branch, Milwaukee ..... 25.00  
9th Ward Branch, Racine, Wis. ..... 10.00  
Miller & Lundberg ..... 1.00  
John Szmkowski ..... 4.00  
Total ..... \$760.83

Yes "Socialism is stalking" these days, and what's more, it doesn't intend to get over the habit.

When you can get your friend to read the HERALD ten weeks for only a dime, you haven't much of an excuse if he continues in ignorance of Socialism.

Socialism does not make people good, it simply gives their natural goodness the courage to exert itself. It will not change human nature, it will rescue it.

The czar used to look pretty formidable to the world, but it has a different idea of him today. Nothing is too big or strong in the world to be above the change-working hands of Time—not even the capitalist system.

Secretary-Treas. Brockhausen in his annual report to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor shows that the organization now comprises 160 unions and central bodies, twenty-four of which were brought into affiliation during the year just closed. This does not include unions that died after affiliation.

It all shows how splendidly the organization has advanced under conscientious, progressive management. Five years ago by the withdrawal of over thirty organizations as a result of a shortsighted war on unions that were Socialistic the total membership was reduced to less than sixty unions and central bodies. Wisconsin being largely an agricultural state, Comrade Brockhausen takes just pride in the work that has been accomplished in the interim. Last February a referendum of the locals was taken as to the advisability of establishing a defense fund, and the vote resulted as follows: For 1,206, against 1,122. Owing to the closeness of the vote the matter was left for the consideration of the convention now in progress at Madison. Referring to some of the work done by the executive during the year, Secy. Brockhausen points out, among other things, the following:

Refused to endorse individuals for political positions, organized a Woman's Labor League, gave all possible help to labor legislation at Madison, started a reference library devoted to labor subjects, issued circular against splitting the labor movement by dual general bodies, issued a pamphlet entitled, "Farmers and City Wage Workers," 12,000 being sold and distributed, but not near as many as should be put out, etc. In his report, Comrade Brockhausen devotes space to a discussion of the value of industrial organization and the folly of trying to secure it by splitting trade unionism, to legislative work at Madison and the slaughter of labor bills by both big and little capitalist representatives, to graft to higher dues, and the like. He

# Some Letters to an American Farmer.

VI. THE INCREASED PRODUCTIVENESS OF LABOR BY MEANS OF MACHINERY AND WHY THE WORKERS DO NOT GET THE BENEFIT. A SOCIAL SYSTEM THAT LACKS HARMONY.

By CLAYTON J. LAMB, of Dryden, Michigan.

Dear Brother Jo: I have before me "Vol. I, Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor (U. S.), 1898, Hand and Machine Labor." From the tables on pages 24 to 79, I condense the following table, showing the comparative power of Labor to produce goods, by hand and by machine.

Name of Article Produced.	Effectiveness of Machine over Hand Labor.
1 acre Wheat, 20 bu.	22 to 1
1 acre Rice, 26-40 lbs.	3 to 1
1 acre Corn, 40 bu. shelled.	5 to 1
1 ton Hay	3 to 1
1 acre Barley, 30 bu.	25 to 1
1 doz Pitchforks	15 to 1
100 Blank Books	8 to 1
100 pairs Men's Shoes	9 to 1
100 pairs Women's Shoes	11 1/2 to 1
1000 loaves Bread	3 to 1
1 Puggy	4 to 1
1 Farm Wagon	5 to 1
1 fifteen Jewelled Watch	35 to 1
Overalls and Jackets	10 to 1
Barrels	3 to 1 to 20 to 1
Rope	10 to 1
Hemp twine	106 to 1
Unbleached Sheeting	11 to 1
2 cord Sewing Cotton	73 to 1
No. 12 Cotton Yarn	162 to 1
Jeans cloth	24 to 1
Axes and Adzes	8 to 1
Butter and Cheese	10 to 1
Men's Woolen Mittens	66 to 1
Hats and Caps	8 to 1
Men's cotton socks	115 to 1
Men's wool socks	45 to 1
Shawls and blankets	38 to 1
Bolts and nuts	5 to 1
Shingles	18 to 8
Sawing lumber	60 to 1
Cut shingle nails	125 to 1
10 d. nail	75 to 1
Iron pipe	75 to 1
Pins	17 to 1
Paint (white lead)	10 to 1
Pine doors	40 to 1
Planing lumber	30 to 1
Moulding	10 to 1
Making sash	10 to 1
Making lead pipe	70 to 1
Making harness	4 to 1
Sheet iron ware	32 to 1
Soap	15 to 1
Butcher knives	30 to 1
Hammers and hatchets	15 to 1
Turning hoe handles	11 to 1
Breaking stone	45 to 1
Mining coal	1 to 1
Loading coal and ore	5 to 1
Unloading coal from boat	10 to 1
Making and repairing road bed	40 to 1
Moving freight	200 to 1

These statistics were gathered in 1895-6, nine and ten years ago, since which time later inventions have very largely increased the efficiency of labor. All this machinery has been installed since you were born.

From these facts competent persons conclude that THE AVERAGE POWER OF LABOR TO PRODUCE GOODS HAS BEEN INCREASED TWENTY FOLD.

And yet labor lives about as near the starvation line as it did when it produced only one-twentieth as much as it does now. And that is what Labor is kicking about, and it has a right to kick, if only it will kick intelligently.

Farmers generally think that trusts and combinations are bad. Nevertheless they have a mission, and a very important one. They are organizing the industries of the world. For this service Labor, that is farmers and wage workers mostly, are paying "all the traffic will bear." Hence we have a few men vastly wealthy and a corresponding army of tramps. Robert Hunter says that ten million people of the United States live in a state of chronic poverty. In New York City 94 per cent of the people are tenants and 60,000 evictions take place annually. It is a one-sided contrast, this capitalist system, under which both farmers and wage workers are working. The big capitalists are dictating the terms of the present social contract, and Labor has little to say about those terms. "We produce admirably; we distribute wretchedly." Farmers produce and capital controls the market. That is a nice arrangement for the capitalist class.

But as admirably as we now produce all manner of goods, the processes of production are by no means finished. There yet remains much to be done. We are in a transition stage between hand and machine pro-

duction—between the competition necessary to a state of society in which goods are made by hand labor, and the co-operation which is compelled by the machine. Under hand labor only individualism can exist. Under production by machinery we must socialize and we do socialize, and we are very largely socialized. Our modes of production are modern, but hating Socialism as most people hate all innovation, we cling to the same old system of distribution which prevailed under the modes of production by hand labor.

To illustrate the growth or evolution of society I quote Frederick Engels in "Socialism, from Utopia to Science":

"Production has become a *social act*. Exchange and appropriation continue to be individual acts, the acts of individuals. The *social product is appropriated by the individual capitalist*. Fundamental contradiction, whence arises all the contradictions in which our present-day society moves, and which modern industry brings to light."

"A. Severance of the producer from the means of production. Condemnation of the worker to wage labor for life, *antagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie*."

"B. Growing predominance and increasing effectiveness of the laws governing production of commodities. Unbridled competition. Contradiction between socialized organization in the individual factory, and anarchy in production as a whole."

"C. On the one hand, perfecting of machinery, made by competition compulsory for each individual manufacturer, and complemented by a constantly growing displacement of laborers. *Industrial reserve army*. On the other hand, unlimited extension of production, also compulsory under competition, for every manufacturer. On both sides, unheard of development of the productive forces, excess of supply over demand, over-production, glutting of the markets, crises every ten years, the vicious circle of excess here, of means of production and products, and excess there of laborers without employment and without means of existence. But these two levers of production and of social well-being are unable to work together, because the capitalist form of production prevents the productive forces from working and the products from circulating, unless they are first turned into capital—which their very superabundance prevents. The contradiction has grown into an absurdity. *The mode of production rises in rebellion against the form of exchange*." The bourgeoisie (capitalists—Lamb) are convicted of incapacity to manage their own social productive forces."

"D. Partial recognition of the social character of the productive forces forced upon the capitalists themselves. Taking over of the great institutions for production and communication, first by joint stock companies, later on by trusts, then by the state. The bourgeoisie (capitalists—L.) demonstrated to be a superfluous class. All its social functions are now performed by salaried employees."

So says Engels. And we have now reached the trust stage and are rapidly moving towards state ownership, which is not yet Socialism, but rather state capitalism. Not until the workers of the world become the organized and directing force in public affairs will Socialism be realized; then the already largely socialized means of production will be given their complete socialized character, and socialized production upon a predetermined plan will become possible. That will be industry fully organized and towards that society is rapidly driving.

Labor now produces by machinery twenty times as much per unit as it formerly did by hand. With the industrial organization now in plain sight production will be again doubled and with Socialism established it will be doubled once again. And farmers will be benefited, as well, if not as much, as wage workers. Even \$100,000 farmers like yourself, and much more little two or three crop-fifty sheep—one-horse farmers like myself, will be in receipt of an actual, material, increased income.

In my next letter I will make some figures on this particular question and endeavor to show how and why your interest as a workingman, even though your farm be four thousand acres in extent, are greater today than your interests as a capitalist. To prove this is to prove that every small capitalist who is also a workingman should be a Socialist.

We are in the midst of having and harvesting. We are using trust machinery, trust oil, trust binding twine, paying trust prices for repairs; and when we get done we will hand the stuff to a trust elevator with trust harness on a trust wagon, to be shipped over a trust railroad to trust mills. Oh, yes! we farmers are very independent, we are!

Your Brother,

C. J. Lamb.

## The Social-Democratic National Platform.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people to support the present cause of liberty and self-government in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles in which the liberty and independence of man has been a factor; that the working class of each nation has the right to unite, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world; or of the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows no confinements of race or color, of country or language. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of production, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man has made his own and used his own tools, he has been silent as to the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny.

The fact that these two classes have not yet fully comprehended the fact that the right of suffrage as to take away the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or a voice in public affairs. By so doing, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

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The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of the working class in rapid separation from the capitalist class, a class possessing or capitalist class.

The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and, the opportunity and enjoyment of the products of labor, and that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet fully comprehended the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn does not change the fact of the class struggle.

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## A Socialist Mayor's Good Work.

### THE WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW MAKERS.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, Wm. J. Aldridge, Wm. M. Strehlow.

IN THE MILWAUKEE CITY COUNCIL: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Meims, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Maleski, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schrann, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY BOARD: Frank Bousc, James Sheahan, Charles Jeska, Gustav Geerts.

IN RACINE: Alermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christianson, W. J. Kostermann, N. P. Nielsen. Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulda.

IN MANITOWOC: Henry Stolze, mayor.

Manitowoc, Wis.: The following is taken from the official journal of the Manitowoc council for June 12, and shows the constructive work that is being done by the Socialist mayor of that city:

"The special committee, to whom was referred the resolution providing for the building of a municipal water works plant, reported that they carefully examined into the matter in all its details in regard to the law of the case, as well as a business proposition, and while the committee favors the building, owning and operating of a municipal plant for the city of Manitowoc, think that the question of issuing bonds at this time is premature. The first steps necessary in such a movement would be to have plans, specifications and estimates prepared for such plant and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Before proceeding to act on the resolution above referred to, the mayor submitted a communication on municipal ownership of public utilities, which was read in person as follows:

"One half of you present know of the effort made by the council last year to purchase the waterworks plant and the answer received. That the new members may also know I herewith state it:

Whitewater, Wis., Feb. 6, 1905.

Messrs. Andrew Stolze, J. E. Plumb, H. A. Schmitz and E. S. Schmitz, Com.

Gentlemen:—We are in receipt of the offer made by your committee for the purchase of the waterworks property, and in reply would say that we find it would be impossible for us to enter into any offer made by your committee for the purchase of the property, for the reason that we are a incorporated institution as represented by outstanding bonds, therefore could not accept any offer without infringing upon the bondholders' vested rights.

Respectfully yours,

MANITOWOC WATER WORKS CO.

C. E. Gray, Pres.

In view of the foregoing I wish to state that if we decide to build or buy waterworks or electric light plant we compel ourselves to go to the companies and ask the price for something not altogether what we want and need. Such a method would create a demand for these plants and demands mean increasing value. Do we want to increase value by our own acts for which the city must pay? By deciding to build, we secure the opposite result, for whoever wishes to sell must offer and we can make a square deal. By a square deal I want it understood that the city should not be the loser. We know full well that a law was passed by the legislature about the time the city of Manitowoc wanted to own

the waterworks.

As we decide by a vote to build waterworks and an electric light plant we cannot buy an existing plant, but I think it is our duty to rather reconsider our vote if the existing plants are offered us at pay thousands of dollars for old plants in excess of their value. We have examined the matter carefully and will do our best to protect the interests of the whole city against business greed of corporations and we expect the co-operation of all citizens in our efforts.

As to the ability of a corporation to furnish water and light cheaper than the city, there is no doubt that a city combining both plants has the advantage in many ways:

1. Only one manager, one engineer, one meter reader, one extra engine, etc., are needed.

2. If gas is used as power, smaller buildings, no boilers are needed, less cost of fuel, etc., etc.

3. The benefit to the city of all further inventions. For instance about fifteen years ago a 16-candle power lamp cost 75 cents, can now be bought for 15 cents or less, thereby 60 cents on every lamp is saved on 10,000 to 20,000. This is one item of saving which comes to my attention. Have all citizens received the benefit of these cheaper lamps?

Furthermore, the citizens, rich and poor, are learning that they can get water and light at actual cost, the same as they are now getting education, the use of parks, streets, sewers, etc., etc., and want their affairs managed in that direction.

I therefore recommend that you pass the resolution before you: "To build, own and operate waterworks."

The resolution submitted by the committee was then adopted as follows, all members voting in the affirmative:

Whereas, The public interests require that the city of Manitowoc should own and operate its own waterworks system; and,

Whereas, The owners of the privately owned waterworks system of the city of Manitowoc have refused to give any satisfaction to the committee hereto appointed to wait on them in regard to the purchasing of said plant; and,

Whereas, The present waterworks plant in the city of Manitowoc is comparatively old and the power plant insufficient to furnish water to the city even of the present population of the city of Manitowoc and furnish proper protection to the same; therefore, be it resolved,

Received, By the common council of the city of Manitowoc, that the city of Manitowoc do build and establish a municipal water plant for the city of Manitowoc with sufficient capacity to furnish water to a population of a city of not less than 25,000 population, and to operate the same after November 23, 1905; be it further

Resolved, That the city surveyor be and he hereby is directed and required to prepare or procure plans, specifications and estimates for a waterworks plant and to have the same ready for the use of the public as soon as possible.

To this end the surveyor is directed to make a survey of the area of the proposed waterworks plant and to have the same ready for the use of the public as soon as possible.

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# *Ring in the New, Ring out the Old!*

Comings-out for Social-Democracy at the Wisconsin State University. Both Professors and Students Take a Hand in it.

That the old prejudices against Socialism are gradually giving way, and that the minds of those who belong in the ranks of the workers are unconsciously drifting toward Socialism was to be marked at the commencement exercises at the University of Wisconsin three weeks ago, when four hundred and thirty young men and women were graduated and turned loose to earn their daily bread. The writer overheard several of the alumni of that institution, fully sixty miles away, discussing the strong Socialistic touch to most of the speeches. The exercises on class day opened and closed by speeches from the Socialist class president, who, in spite of the fact that he was known to all his classmates as an ardent Socialist, was elected almost unanimously. The opening speech was followed by a spirited address by Comrade Ira Cross, who told his classmates and listeners that the old philosophies are giving way to the new, and that already the professors were plowing their way through fields of new thought. He referred to the many brave men who had lost their positions in universities because they honestly spoke their opinions. He urged his listeners to allow no such inquisitions to occur at that university, and begged the students to stand by the workers in their battles for freedom as did their contemporaries in Russia. The class day oration openly attacked the class lines as they exist at the university, and pointed out the tendency of the men and women of the monied classes to select themselves from the rest of the students to-day. It is interesting to note that the last two addresses were considered by all to be the best on the program. Former President Bascom of the university, a notable figure in the fight against accepting blood money by universities, delivered the annual baccalaureate sermon. He made a stirring appeal for a kingdom of heaven on earth and applauded the labor movement in its attempt to secure more of the products of their common toil. First time weekly meetings were held

regularly, and the membership which has never exceeded eight, reached eighteen, while the meetings were generally attended by several non-members.

DANIEL HOAN.  
Madison, Wis.

### How the System Corrupts.

"When the circus comes to town everybody goes crooked," observed a sideshow orator out of the wealth of his experience. And just before the performance in the big tent he proved it to me—in a way. He told me beforehand what he was going to do, and it was a test. A stranger gave him a \$5 bill in payment for seven sideshow tickets. The man in the "pulpit" thrust at him the tickets and a handful of silver. He had purposely "short changed" him to the extent of \$1. By the time the stranger had reached the sideshow entrance he discovered the shortage. In two strides he was in front of the ticket seller's "pulpit" clamoring "fraud."

"You've swindled me outen a dollar!" he shouted. The ticket seller heard him through, apologized, and gave him two, fresh, clean \$1 bills, one of which lay evenly upon the other. Without a word the man seized them and dashed into the tent. I followed him, knowing precisely what had been done. Joining his friends, he told them of the mistake the ticket seller had made, and laughed at the ease with which the circus had defrauded itself for his benefit. The shoe had slipped to the other foot, you see. He had "beat a circus;" it was the sum of his ambition; his wildest hopes had been realized.

He was watching the "Mexican knife thrower" when a hand touched his shoulder. He looked up into the eyes of the ticket seller.

"Come here a minute," said the latter, and drew him to one side.

Then he explained in an undertone: "My friend, I thought I'd test you. I did 'short change' you a dollar. O, I knew you'd be back. I gave you your dollar; you were entitled to it. But in addition I gave you another dollar—a bill—a fresh, clean \$1 bill. I waited a while, but I couldn't see you tearin' a hole in that canvas to get to me with it. Now, my friend, shell out that dollar before I knock your bloomin' head off."—Ex.

### FORM OF WILL.

I DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEATH TO THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, THE SUM OF ..... (OR AS MUCH PROPERTY, DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY.)

IF THERE ARE INHERITANCE OR LEGACY TAXES AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING YOUR WILL, PLEASE KINDLY STATE IF YOU SO DESIRE THAT THEY ARE TO BE PAID FROM THE ESTATE.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL AND SHOP CARDS.

## GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.



ment. But the fact that he has done good work for the movement should be all the more reason why he should curb his jealous streak and recognize merit in any local movement, in spite of the fact that it may not have grown up under his watchful eye.

**MINNESOTA.** Owing to the late admission to Local Minneapolis of a large number of applicants from the disrupted S. L. P. and the Marx Educational Club, some of whom have openly boasted that they had united with the party for the express purpose of its capture, the local has been split into two bitterly hostile factions, and the welfare of the entire state organization endangered. The central committee through the systematic efforts of these new members, under the lead of Thos. H. Lucas, has fallen into their possession by a slight majority, which they maintain through violation of the Local's Constitution by refusing admission to two new Ward Branches which were organized in conformity with the constitution and in accordance with the former practice of the local.

The past record of Lucas has been one long series of disruptive and disorganizing effort, and the whole energy of this faction has been directed and centralized in an attempt to discredit those whose efforts have done most in building up and perfecting the party organization. This was accomplished through a system of vilification, slander and personal abuse, directed mainly at the party officials whom it was necessary to remove before they could accomplish their design, to replace them with men from their own number who were long since selected to fill their places, and in two cases at least, being men resting under charges for treason which have long been uninvestigated, owing to the long of Lucas in defending his faithful followers, yet quite extensively believed to rest upon a solid foundation.

Wisconsin Socialists who have been elected to office took advantage of the state picnic at Milwaukee Sunday to hold a conference. Experiences were exchanged and methods of meeting problems of legislation considered.

In the current issue of the *International Socialist Review* Carl D. Thompson has a paper on "Wisconsin and her Critics," to which the editor, A. M. Simons, makes rejoinder editorially. This rejoinder is characteristic of Simons and in line with several jaundiced attacks he has been making on the Milwaukee Socialists in various party papers, charging that the building up of the Milwaukee movement to its present proportions has been accomplished by terrorism and basism and all such rot. The underlying trouble with Simons is that he has a large fund of jealousy in his make-up. Having devoted considerable study to the Farmer Question and written a book on it, he seems to resent Thompson's statement that it was from Wisconsin that the first discussion of that question came and the first proposal that a Farmer plank be included in the national platform. He calls this claim "Wisconsin conceit." And yet the fact is that Thompson's statement is true—in fact, Wisconsin comrades had had the Farmer question suggested to them even before Simons became a Socialist and while he was still a Social Settlement "reformer." Making we say here is intended to disparage Comrade Simons' accomplishments in the Socialist move-

ment.

These conditions became so pronounced as to threaten the very existence of the party organization, for which reason, and at the earnest request of eight outside locals, the charter of Local Minneapolis has been revoked, and it is proposed to at once reorganize with those in sympathy with the disruptive tactics of the S. L. P. and their Marx Educational Club, where they will do the party organization the least possible amount of harm, on the outside.

Herr Bebel's cohorts will hold a protest mass-meeting Sunday, but nevertheless they are jubilant over what people generally regard as an ignominious confession of the government's weakness. Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, welcomes Prince von Buelow as an adherent of the party. It decides he has made himself Socialism's most eminent agitator and earned the party's undying gratitude for having given the world a convincing certificate of its power and influence.

J. E. NASH, State Sec.

The Socialist Press on the Chicago Criterion.

to 'lead' the K. of L. Dist. Assembly No. 49 of New York to the potter's field of the labor movement. He managed to be elected delegate to the K. of L. general assembly in New Orleans and then embalmed that body and prepared it for the funeral that took place soon after. In 1885 he assisted in delivering a baby baptised as Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance which finally died a painful death. The S. T. and L. A. bacilli were soon found in the intestines of the S. L. P., which has been in the political hospital for incurables ever since 1898. At the Chicago Industrial Convention the "professor" managed to embalm the Industrial Workers of the World and will assist at its funeral—but it will be the last under his dictatorship—it will mean his own funeral.

**The Referendum:** "The leaders were nearly all adventurers, all after jobs, all politicians and but few of them workingmen. The rank and file of the workers had no voice in the convention. Those who ruled the convention had proxy votes into the thousands in their pockets.... If the A. F. of L. then is a fake, what is the new federation?

### When War Will Cease.

The Socialists of Sweden and Norway may be the means of preventing war between those two nations. They have been exchanging fraternal greetings and promises not to fight each other. This has created a profound sensation in the two countries. You see Socialists are in the main working people, and the workers are the ones counted upon to do the fighting. The "nobility" will not fight each other, and as the Socialists number a good many thousand in the two countries it is easy to see the nobility is up against the real thing. When the Socialists are strong enough war will cease in all countries.—Ex.

"Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together, on the political as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class without affiliation with any political party."

"This second paragraph is an ingenious play upon words to mollify the Socialists, who believe political power is of more importance than mere industrial organization, and the concluding part of the paragraph plainly displays the anarchistic, anti-political sentiment that controls the new organization that calls upon the toilers to 'take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class WITHOUT AFFILIATION WITH ANY POLITICAL PARTY."

St. Louis *Labor* (G. A. Hoehn) says: "Prof. Daniel DeLeon is a master of his profession—of promoting, embalming and undertaking. His career from the days of the Henry George campaign in 1886 to the day of 'shaking hands with Brother Debs over the bloody chasm' at Brandt's hall, Chicago, in the year 1905, A. D., has been a series of funerals under his direction. When the George movement in New York was dead and forgotten, the professor drifted into the Socialist movement. . . . He managed

Attention, Minneapolis! W. H. Browne, 45 S. Fourth str., will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

Los Angeles, Cal. Comrade E. L. Osgood, 632 E. 23rd street, will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. GENEVA HEDGES, VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

## FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government in the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the march to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits.

It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

## Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

## EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

The prominent magazines have found a lucrative field in the work of helping on the extensive graft exposures throughout the country, and it looks as if, even though it be from money-making motives, they would do a pretty good job of it before they get through. The people are waking up and want such reading matter and it has sent the circulation of some of the magazines soaring sky-high.

The latest class of fake to get attention is the medical charlatan, both in the realm of crooked doctoring direct and in that of crooked patent medicine doctoring indirect, by means of extensive newspaper advertising, in which, as a rule, the newspapers are ready to print the most indecent matter, so long as there is money in it. This paper has repeatedly exposed the city quack doctor swindle, and we are pleased to note that our efforts have been avail in clapping the claws of some of the harpies who have been sucking the blood of the working class in Milwaukee. And so far as we could, by refusing to print medical advertisements and otherwise, we have tried to discourage the sale of patent medicines. We are glad to see that the exposure of these latter swindles is now being taken up by the magazines.

Some time ago the *Ladies' Home Journal* made war on the patent medicines that were simply cheap and watery whiskey in disguise and showed how many of the religious and temperance papers were helping their sale by printing their advertisements. Now *Collier's* has run foul of the quack products men, by having warned its readers against certain foods that contained adulterations. *The Canner and Dried Fruit Packer* replied by urging advertisers to discipline the magazine by boycotting its advertising columns. *Collier's* comes back by announcing that it means to expose the whole crooked business of the poison factories, and surrounds the announcement with reproductions of patent medicine advertisements clipped from the prominent papers of the country—Lydia E. Pinkham, Wine of Cardini, Swamp Root, Mrs. Winslow, Pe-ru-na, Warner's Safe Cure, Doan's Kidney Pills, and the like, which *Collier's* refers to as "patent medicine swindles"—to show how extensively the leading newspapers are in league with the proprietary medicine humbugs. And it does not mince its words either. "No man is allowed to practice medicine without a license," it says, if he does he is arrested. If, however, he puts up a certain amount of wood alcohol and gives it an alluring name, he is allowed by our enlightened government to prescribe it to people all over the country whom he has never seen. In this enterprise he is assisted by newspapers of every grade." Good! Let the war go on. Further on, *Collier's* says:

Thousands use patent medicines, in perfect ignorance, for the most serious complaints, as well as for purely imaginary ill created by reading symptoms. The ideal writer of patent medicine advertisements is able so to frighten the typesetter that he stops work to buy a bottle. A philosopher judges for himself whether he has cancer or indigestion, and chooses a concoction which has no better effect than a drink of whiskey straight. Babies who cry are fed with laudanum under the name of syrup. Women are led to injure themselves for life by reading in the papers about the measles of backache. There is a bureau at Washington for the acquirement of testimonials to various drugs. When Massachusetts was about to pass a bill regulating the patent medicine trade, this "patent medicine lobby," as it is called, is reported to have telegraphed to the Massachusetts newspapers with which it had contracts that the bill was killed.... Several New York newspapers receive more than \$100,000 a year apiece from enabling dangerous quacks to carry on their swindles. One Dr. Kane and an assistant named Hale took \$9,000 from one poor carpenter. They frightened their victims with "impending death" and then sold them an ordinary prescription at \$1,200 per thimbleful as radium. These two creatures were finally arrested, and are now in the penitentiary, but the papers which abetted them are, of course, at large.

No one can measure the mischief and the woe that these patent medicine harpies have brought on the working and farmer class of this country. Great riches have been made out of the business, and it makes no difference what the compound is made of; as long as it is advertised extensively enough it is a money maker. The people in their ignorance, most of them supposing that the medicines are practically endorsed by the great newspapers, swallow the stuff to their own injury and yield up their hard earned dollars on the principle that "the mere cost take the more you want."

Let the exposure go on, and in spite of the commercial objections of the daily capitalist press.

Because Carl D. Thompson in his language is the language of the "gutter." We have read Thompson's article over carefully and find nothing in it to justify such strictures. And as to the language of the gutter is Simons the one to throw stones?

In answer to an inquiry: We are not informed as to whether Comrade John Spargo is a citizen of this country or not. He could not very well be a national committee man if he were not.

## Fighting Trade Unionism. — The Case of DeLeon's Man Berry!

"American Industries," David M. Parry's national Citizen's Alliance organ, in its July issue, publishes a two-page article on Scab Heroism of the Prof. Eliot kind, under the heading: "Would Not Join Union, Was Discharged, Recovered Damages, and Is Sustained by Massachusetts Supreme Judges."

In the center of the first page of the article appears the picture of the "Honorable" Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton, who so "eloquently" saved the rights of scabbism so "nobly" defended by David M. Parry and Michael F. Berry—the former a leader of the National Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Industrial Alliance, the latter the leader of the Haverhill De Leonite S. L. P., S. T. & L. A. and rebaptized "Industrial Unionists."

We quote from "American Industries":

"The full bench of the supreme court of Massachusetts has sent down an opinion, written by Chief Justice Knowlton, in the case of Michael F. Berry vs. Jerry E. Donovan, in which it is held that labor unions and their members are not justified in law in procuring the discharge of a fellow-workman because he was not a member of their union, in an attempt by them to obtain the gain or advantages of their labor union contract with his and their employer.

"Berry, a non-union shoemaker, sued Donovan, a member and officer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, for damages for procuring his discharge from employment by

Hazen B. Goodrich & Co., of Haverhill, because he was not one of the union.

"The firm had, in January, made a contract with the union—not to employ any except its members and not to retain in their employ any one objectionable to the union. Very soon after the contract was made, Donovan asked for Berry's discharge.

"Berry recovered a verdict for \$1,500 against Donovan at the trial, and he is held entitled to collect upon it because Donovan's action was an unlawful and unjustifiable interference with Berry's right to employment with the firm, even though the concern could discharge him at mere will, he not having had any written or oral contract for any definite period.

"Donovan had claimed that his action was justified because he acted in furtherance of the contract made by the union with the firm. He based this upon the ground that his action was a kind of competition between union help on the one side and non-union on the other, or between employees on the one hand and employers on the other. But the court holds that his action or object was not competition, but monopoly, which is against the policy of the law and unjustifiable.

"Labor unions are held to have no right to drive men out of employment because they choose to work independently, without joining a union.

"Relative to the last kind of competition, as a justification for the defendant's action, the court says:

"The gain which a labor union may expect to derive from inducing others to join it is not an improvement to be obtained directly in the conditions under which the men are working, but only added strength for such contests with employers as may arise in the future. An object of this kind is too remote to be considered a benefit in business, such as would justify the infliction of international injury upon a third person for the purpose of obtaining it.

"If such an object were treated as legitimate and allowed to be pursued to its complete accomplishment, every employee would be forced into membership in a union, and the unions by a combination of those in different trades and occupations, would have complete and absolute control of all the industries of the country. Employers would be forced to yield to all their demands, or give up business.

"If disagreement between those who furnish the capital and those who perform the labor employed in industrial enterprises are to be settled only by industrial wars, it would give a great advantage to combinations of employees if they could be permitted by force to obtain a monopoly of the labor market. But we are hopeful that this kind of warfare will soon give way to industrial peace and the rational methods of settling such controversies will be adopted universally."

David M. Parry, Michael F. Berry and Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton deserve special monuments in the great capitalist "Hall of Fame," —St. Louis Labor.

I would urge them use every man as brother that works and votes with a view of bringing in our day or any old time the co-operative commonwealth.

J. C. HARKNESS.

Northport, Wash.

To the Editor: I suppose I am a chump, for I have the temerity to believe that the same amount of space will be accorded me in your paper as would be given me in a capitalist sheet, even the same court-

It is possible that he and his friends made a mistake in advising the support of a capitalist candidate. I can't say. I have read a great deal pro and con on the question. I try to read impartially and have come to this condition of mind, to wit: If he did make a mistake the national committee have made a much graver mistake in forcing him from the executive committee.

It does seem strange that some of our comrades seem to be in their most natural and agreeable element when venting the mental and physical powers in tearing down the work of other comrades. I might mention names but don't believe that the most effective plan of working for our cause.

I would urge our comrades throughout the length and breadth of the land to turn their guns and swords on our known enemy, the upholders of the capitalistic anarchistic system of production and distribution. I would urge them to spike the guns that they have kept from him to change that opinion.

I have always considered Victor L. Berger a valiant, well-balanced and thoroughly endowed warrior fighting for the principles above enumerated. I have never been able to find anything in the HERALD or in any of his quoted sayings nor in any of the vituperous attacks made on him to change that opinion.

Victor L. Berger has ably assisted in giving us, in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD one of our best means of reaching the public ear. He

is firing at our own ranks.

As a reader of your paper I like your honest utterances. In reading

## Half Hours In The Herald Sanctum.



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC HERALD: I have been a reader of the HERALD for three or four years. Have always been anxious to receive each copy. I believe it has always taught the Socialism that would abolish private ownership and control of the means of production and distribution; that would abolish the so-called right of private contract, the competitive system, the interest rate and profit schedule, the wage rampart of capitalistic exploitation; in short, the whole anarchistic capitalistic plan of production and distribution and establish in lieu thereof the co-operative commonwealth.

It is possible that he and his friends made a mistake in advising the support of a capitalist candidate. I can't say. I have read a great deal pro and con on the question. I try to read impartially and have come to this condition of mind, to wit: If he did make a mistake the national committee have made a much graver mistake in forcing him from the executive committee.

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has given a strong and powerful arm to the building up of the Socialist influence in Milwaukee. His has not been a negative influence throughout the land or wherever the Socialist idea has been taught but a grand and stimulating positive brain and nerve force for the emancipation of the human race through expanding of the Socialist theory.

It is possible that he and his friends made a mistake in advising the support of a capitalist candidate. I can't say. I have read a great deal pro and con on the question. I try to read impartially and have come to this condition of mind, to wit: If he did make a mistake the national committee have made a much graver mistake in forcing him from the executive committee.

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is firing at our own ranks.

As a reader of your paper I like your honest utterances. In reading

First prize: One New Royal Sewing Machine, Single door, Parlor Cabinet style, absolutely dust and dirt free—a happy combination of beauty, durability and convenience, from and exhibited at Blitner's, 18th st. and Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

Second prize: One \$30.00 Schostak wheel, 22 inch frame; color, Indian red with aluminum, half-inch stripes, standard one piece Fauber hanger, Wheeler or Century saddle, adjustable handle bars, coaster brake, Bridgeport pedals, Diamond chain, Perfection anti-rust extra heavy spokes, leather grips, Triumph guaranteed tires, from and exhibited at Joe Schostak's, 3rd and Cherry sts., Milwaukee.

Third prize: One Edison Standard Phonograph with flower horn and crane, value \$28.00, from and exhibited at Geo. H. Eichholz, 1340 Fond du Lac ave., Milwaukee.

This contest opened July 1st and will close Sept. 30th.

Here is the plan, open to every reader: Every yearly subscription will count five points, every six months subscription three points, and every ten weeks subscription one point. The person receiving the greatest number of points will get first prize, the next largest, second prize, and the next, the third prize.

It is nearly as easy to get a yearly subscription as one for a shorter period. But this contest is arranged not only to get subscriptions, but what is of vastly more importance, to make Socialists. And this cannot be done with ten weeks or six months subscriptions. Any workingman, however, who reads fifty-two issues of the Herald is almost sure to become converted. Therefore, it was thought best to encourage the yearly subscription.

It will make no difference how many or how few points the three lucky ones will secure. Simply the three highest will get the prizes. Based on previous experience, it is safe to say that the winners will get perhaps from 100 to 200 points to capture these prizes. Of course, we can't predict how many points will be necessary, but the above is a fair average of what has occurred in the past. Never for one moment forget that it is as much to make Socialists as to get subscribers this contest is started for.

No employee in the office will be permitted to take part in this contest.

Either cards or subscription blanks can be used. The rate for five subscriptions or more per year is forty cents; for six months, twenty cents, and for ten weeks, ten cents. The paper can be sent to one address for as many years as desired at the above rate, and each year will count five points.

Subscription cards sent on credit will also count, but to stimulate cash payment in advance the following additional premiums will be given:

For five subscriptions, \$2.00: One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50

"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins.....\$0.25

"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson.....\$0.05

"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons.....\$0.05

"The Agitator".....\$0.05

Total.....\$0.90

Five subscription cards at 50c each.....\$0.25

Grand Total.....\$3.40

All for only \$2.00, if paid in advance.

For ten subscriptions, \$4.00: One copy of "Socialism Made Plain," handsomely bound in cloth, gilt-lettered.....\$0.50

"The Truth About Socialism," by John Collins.....\$0.25

"Confessions of Capitalism," by Allan L. Benson.....\$0.05

"Woman and the Social Problem," by May Wood Simons.....\$0.05

"The Agitator".....\$0.05

# The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,  
Telephone Main 1742.

THE Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays at 8 o'clock at Froelich's Hall, 306 Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

## OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary  
FREDERIC HEDDERICK, 344 State St., Cor. Secretary  
HENRY HOPPE, 2415 Chamber St., Cor. Secretary  
M. W. TONSON, 665½ Twenty-seventh St., Cor. Treasurer  
M. WEISERFLUCH, 417 Eleventh St., Cor. Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANZ J. WEBER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Emil Brodke, Secretary; 318 State St.; James Sheehan, H. H. Basenberg, H. V. Raasch, James Hendrickson, J. J. Handley, R. Fischer. Meets half-hour previous to sessions of Council.

## COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: F. J. Weber, Henry Raasch, J. W. Tonson, Fred Wilson, Jas. Hendrickson.

FINANCES AND ARBITRATION: J. J. Handley, Wm. Bruhn, Chas. Wintersitz, Wm. Bruhn, H. V. Raasch.

LEGISLATION AND LAWS: V. L. Berger, Chas. Dippel, Thomas Feely, B. T. Melms, J. W. Wilson.

MILITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, V. L. Berger, F. Heath, Dan. Silver, Fred Wilson.

NOMINATIONS: H. H. Basenberg, M. Tesch, Jas. Zuber, W. H. Acker, Wm. Bruhn.

LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, P. E. Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street; Thos. Feely, Chairman.

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ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR  
609 Chestnut Street,  
The Model Union Shop!

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SHAVING PARLOR,  
1601 Vliet Street, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Only Union Shop on Vliet Street

Fine Line of Domestic & Imported Cigars

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Hair Cutting and Shaving Parlors,  
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ADAM FREY,  
BARBER  
1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE,  
577 East Water St.  
Shaving Parlor...  
Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER,  
Shaving Parlor,  
865 Kinnickinnic Avenue,  
opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN'"  
AND COME TO  
Hammer's Barber Shop,  
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The Southern.  
First-class work guaranteed.  
454 Reed St., corner Scott.

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Barber Shop  
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...UNION CIGARS...

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BARBER SHOP  
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First Class Work Guaranteed.

THE BARBER SHOP"  
810 CENTER STREET.  
P. H. LUTZENBERGER, Prop.

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SHAVING PARLOR  
168 Lloyd Street  
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

JOS. POLASKI,  
Barber Shop, Hot & Cold Baths,  
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BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF  
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Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l. Agents, Gary Safe Co., constantly carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second hand safes of the different makes always to hand.

Wm. F. Buech,  
Orchestra and Military Band

Music furnished for all Occasions.

906 Clinton Street.

Telephone 565 Scott, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Social-Democratic Notes.

The Twentieth Ward Branch will hold a basket picnic at Falk's Park on the Hawley road, one block south of the Blue Mound road, Sunday, August 13. The Twentieth Ward Branch has fought with a will for the cause of Socialism in the past, and certainly needs the support of all the comrades who can find a chance to attend this picnic.

The banner celebration next Sunday, July 23, will be the picnic of the Fifth and Ward Branches at National Grove, corner of Thirty-seventh and National avenue, where Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak at 4 o'clock, and the basket picnic of the Twelfth Ward Branch at Huelseck's Grove, foot of Howell avenue, where Comrade Mills will speak at 2 o'clock. All the comrades and their friends are cordially invited to attend these picnics and listen to the whirlwind orator of the day, Comrade Walter Thomas Mills.

Things are moving at a lively pace in the Seventeenth Ward of late.

The subjects which the speakers in the new Socialist training school will handle during the coming months are as follows: "Socialists in Our Legislature," Wm. A. Alldridge; "The Mission of the Working Class," Jacob Rummel; "Socialism the Basis of Industrial Peace," Harry E. Briggs; "Evolution of Industry," Fred. W. Rehfeld; "Why I Am a Socialist," Victor Lando; "The Trust Problem," Charles Jeske; "Socialism and the Home," Charles V. Schmidt; "How to Work for Socialism," Carl P. Dietz; "Primary Election Law," F. W. Thiel; "Trades Unionism and Socialism," Thomas Feely; "Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities," James Galbraith; "The Problems of Taxation," Vox Populi.

The halls secured for this purpose are as follows:

Second Ward—Paschen's Hall, 325 Chestnut street.

Sixth Ward—Locke's Hall, 594 Fourth street.

Eighth Ward—Mann's Hall, Fourth and Mineral streets.

Ninth Ward—J16 Cherry street.

Tenth Ward—Wisconsin Hall, corner Twelfth and Lee streets.

Eleventh Ward—Bulgrin's Hall, corner Ninth avenue and Orchard street.

Twelfth Ward—Hoeft's Hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue.

Thirteenth Ward—Raasch's Hall, corner Third and Wright streets.

Fourteenth Ward—Nadolinski's Hall, corner Fourteenth avenue and Grant street.

Seventeenth Ward—Odeleff's Hall, Hall, Potter and Kinnickinnic avenue.

Communications. From Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers of Troy, N. Y., urging support of only label goods and aid, referred to council. On motion report received and concurred in.

Communications. From Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' Union asking aid in strike. Moral support granted.

Bro. Wilson gave details of the strike at Corlies. The men had been ordered out of the company houses. Would live in tents.

Delegate from Sheet Metal Workers announced that his union had placed "Frazier elevator" company on unfair list.

Bro. Neuman reported his organizing trip through the northern part of the state. Found the capitalists were concertedly discouraging unionism.

Receipts for evening \$47.99, disbursements \$97.46.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Secy.

## JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of heat and up-to-date printing, such as Commercial, Catalogue, Price Lists, Bill Heads, &c., &c., &c., Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, &c., &c., &c.

We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

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New Teeth, Dent and Inset  
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Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT  
GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wed-  
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280 Third Street, Cor. State.

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Orchestra and Military Band

Music furnished for all Occasions.

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Telephone 565 Scott, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'l.

Agents, Gary Safe Co., constantly

carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this

city, the largest stock of new fire

and burglar-proof safes and vaults

in the Northwest. Second hand

safes of the different makes always

to hand.

The meetings of the various

branches are well attended, consid-

ering the warm weather, which goes



## WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

### Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Bend Brewing and Malting Co., Bangor, Wis.

The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co., of West Bend, Wis.

The F. A. Adams Biscuit Co., Milwaukee.

The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturer of bath tubs and plumb-

ber supplies.

Chas. Blauchek Bros. Co., 182-194 3rd st., Milwaukee, manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.

The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.

The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.

Pumpernick & Wieggenborn, better known as

W. P. & W. Cigars Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and

Tobacco.

The Janesville Clothing Co.

The Black & Germer Co., Manufacturers of

the Radiant Home line Stoves.

The Cargill Coal Co. of Green Bay.

Casey & Firschen-Reuter Co., Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Schuck & Schimsky

## What is Social-Democracy?

"Socialism is a system of social or association which would abolish entirely or in great part the competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it co-operative action; would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community."

"Socialism does not wish to abolish private property or accumulation of wealth; but it aims to displace the present system of private capital by a system of collective capital, which would introduce a unified organization of national labor." Prof. S. S. Schaeffle.

"Socialism, as taught in America, is the substitution in place of competition. It advocates the gradual absorption of industries by the government. We propose to make the government the sole capitalist, the agent of the people, to manage the industrial system for the benefit of all. Socialism does not propose to interfere with the home, family or religion. It does not propose to interfere with private property or to make a new distribution of national wealth." Father T. McGahey.

"The alpha and omega of Socialism is the transformation of private and competing capitals into a united collective capital." Prof. Schaeffle.

## ASK FOR Edelweiss.

Schoen Hofenbräu,

Select or Ambrosia

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Try Our Tonic

"EDELWEISS-MALTINE"

446 Barclay Street, corner Scott.

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FRANK KORSCH,

# Wonderland

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY JULY 23

## LOG ROLLING CONTEST

on Miniature Lake between  
CHAMPION OF MICHIGAN  
and  
CHAMPION OF WISCONSIN

## WOOD COOK

HIGH DIVER

## THE ZA MORA FAMILY

ACROBATS

## CLAUDER'S BAND

## Dancing Afternoon and Evening

## BUMP THE BUMPS

Admission, 10c Children 5c

# The Socialist Picnic A Great Success!

A Notable Address on the Cause of Graft by Walter Thomas Mills.—Notes by the Wisconsin Organizer.

The one great and all absorbing event for Social-Democrats this week in Wisconsin was the annual picnic held in Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, July 16. Thousands of happy and enthusiastic comrades swarmed the park. Excursion trains were run from as far west as Beloit and Janesville. Comrades were on the ground from as far north as Green Bay, as far west as Eau Claire, and as far south as Chicago. The day was everything that could have been asked, and the event in every way a great success.

As early as 4 o'clock in the morning comrades began to pour into the city. And from 10 o'clock until late at night the crowds continued to come. The first incident was a conference of the elected officials of the state, over thirty being present and taking part.

In the afternoon came the speech by Comrade Walter Thomas Mills. He spoke on "The Economic Basis of Municipal Misrule." As soon as Comrade Mills began to speak the crowds of people pressed up to the stand until every available inch of space within hearing distance was filled.

The speech was a masterpiece. With his new and convincing lines of argument and his inimitable wit and illustrations he showed that the municipal corruption of today is not because Democrats and Republicans are bad people. In every case he traced the corruption to its economic cause. It is due to the interests of the corporation, the contractor, the grafters, the professional politician, the tax-dodger and the purchasable voter. It is the private, economic interests of these groups of men that causes the corruption of politics. He then showed how under Socialism each one of these groups would be disposed of and thus the cause of the misrule abolished. But the masters of the present social order would not allow Milwaukee to have Socialism. What then is the value of a victory for the Social-Democrats here? The speaker then pointed out the scores of advantages that could be secured for the working class under the administration of the Socialists. But, more than all of these advantages the victory of the party here would mean that it would help the Socialists to capture the state and nation.

At this point Comrade Mills made one of the most skillful uses of the facts concerning the situation between the Catholic church and the Socialists. He pointed out that it is said that the Catholic priesthood is opposed to Socialism. In Belgium, there has been more blood shed by loyal supporters of the Catholic church for that faith than in any other country of equal size in the world. And yet, in Belgium

there is one of the largest and strongest Socialist movements in the world. An overwhelming majority are in favor of the demands of the Socialists. And yet, we do not have Socialism in Belgium. And why not? Because Protestant England and Protestant Germany and Protestant France will not allow it.

So then we could get the complete victory for Socialism in any one place alone. But we wanted Milwaukee in order to help us to get Wisconsin, and we wanted Wisconsin in order to help us get America and the world.

Altogether the speech was one of intense interest and great value and the enthusiasm of the vast audience showed that it was fully appreciated.

After the speaking, came the music by the Social-Democratic band, the games and athletic contests and finally the hall.

Everything went smoothly, without the slightest disorder or friction, and closed at midnight with the treasury of the Social-Democratic party over \$2,000 to the clear.

Milwaukee Socialists deliver the goods!

RACINE.—The comrades had Mills to speak for them at their picnic on Saturday evening, July 15. They report that there was a splendid turnout and that Comrade Mills' speech did a world of good. The comrades in the city council were at Milwaukee to confer with the Socialist officials and secure assistance in their fight on the council.

KENOSHA.—Comrades are holding meetings in the open every Saturday evening. State organizer Thompson is trying to arrange a conference there for Friday night, and will give a lecture if the arrangement succeeds.

COMRADE MILLS will speak at both of the picnics to be given in Milwaukee next Sunday. He will speak first at 2:30 p. m. for the Twelfth Ward branch at Huelbeck's Grove at the foot of Howell avenue. After that he will go immediately to the picnic of the Fifth and Eighth Ward branches which is to be held in National Grove at the corner of 37th and National avenues. Take the National avenue car. The speaking should begin here at about four o'clock.

CAMBRIDGE.—Comrade Thompson delivered a lecture here to a small audience on July 14. There was only one Socialist vote here last fall. There will be many more next time.

COMRADE EMIL SEIDEL will speak at the corner of Grove avenue and National next Saturday evening, July 22.

## ACADEMY

THE COOL TEMPERATURE KEPT AT 65°

Week Commencing Monday, July 24

## THE NEW THANHOUSER CO.

R. A. DU SOUCET'S HILARIOUS COMEDY

## MY FRIEND FROM INDIA

Four More Times—THE HENRIETTA.

Prices: Every Sat. 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Matinees, Thurs., Sat., Sun. 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c.

Week Com. July 31—The Stubbiness of Geraldine

## Grand Picnic

OF THE

## Twelfth Ward Branch,

Social-Democratic Party

Tomorrow, SUNDAY JULY 23,

At Huelbeck's Grove,

Take Howell Avenue-Tippecanoe

Car to End.

TICKETS \$1.00 A FAMILY

Refreshments included.

## WALTER THOMAS MILLS

Will Speak Promptly at:

2:30 P. M.

## Waukesha Beach.

A Good Place to Spend your Sunday.

Grand Concert by Call's Orchestra.—Ball Game—Yacht Races—Excursions on Lake—Swimming—Bathing—Fishing—Follow the Crowd.

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## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

### Seen From The Gallery.

The majority of the common council is not big enough to handle the Sixth street viaduct proposition. Chapter four of the City Charter enumerates the powers of the common council. See 48 of this chapter says plainly: "\_\_\_\_ and to require railroad companies TO CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE, such bridges, viaducts, tunnels, or other conveniences, at public railroad crossings, as the common council may deem necessary; \_\_\_\_."

Why should the city pay for the viaduct? Only through the presence of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R. is it necessary to have a viaduct from Sixth street to First avenue. When will the people of this city elect aldermen that have manhood enough to stand up for the RIGHTS of the people.

Requests for special privileges come heavy and fast in the common council. They could be made the means of considerable revenue if the majority were BIG enough. As it is, they are given or granted without discrimination. Business men are willing to pay, as the past has shown. The city has many uses that this revenue could be put to. Any private man would and could charge a fee for such privileges, but the city can not, we are told. With a Socialist majority all might be benefited and no need for a grand jury.

No occasion is permitted to pass by without a dip into the treasury of the city. A convention in some other city furnishes an excuse for some well paid department head to have a little time at the expense of the city. A convention at home must be received and so again the treasury must bear the burden for the decoration; and such pitiable show as is made for the money. If an alderman needs information on a subject, such as the cost of light, etc., a resolution to appoint a committee with an appropriation of a few hundred dollars at its disposal, will have to do the work.

No occasion is too ridiculous, none too sublime. The treasury is never safe from an attack. Workingmen! Elect your kin to protect your property.

### GALLERY GO.

### Picnic Tickets.

Previously acknowledged: \$226.65

Joe Zahner . . . . . 1.50

Frank Weber . . . . . 1.50

F. C. Phapis . . . . . 1.50

J. P. Faldas . . . . . 1.50

W. J. Grimes . . . . . 1.50

Wm. Schreiber . . . . . 1.50

Joe Lastic . . . . . 1.50

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John H. Halden . . . . . 1.50

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Anton Zintarski . . . . . 1.50

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